

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

76
Appln. No. 10/626,314 filed
7/ 24/03; Schwink, et al;
File:DEAV2002/0052USNP

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C07K 14/605, A61K 38/26	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/08871 (43) International Publication Date: 5 March 1998 (05.03.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/DK97/00340 (22) International Filing Date: 22 August 1997 (22.08.97) (30) Priority Data: 0931/96 30 August 1996 (30.08.96) DK 1259/96 8 November 1996 (08.11.96) DK 1470/96 20 December 1996 (20.12.96) DK (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOVO NORDISK A/S [DK/DK]; Novo Allé, DK-2880 Bagsværd (DK). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KNUDSEN, Liselotte, Bjerre [DK/DK]; Valby Langgade 49A, 1.tv., DK-2500 Valby (DK). SØRENSEN, Per, Olaf [DK/DK]; Applebys Plads 27, 5. mf., DK-1411 Copenhagen K (DK). NIELSEN, Per, Franklin [DK/DK]; Dalsø Park 59, DK-3500 Værløse (DK). (74) Common Representative: NOVO NORDISK A/S; Corporate Patents, Novo Allé, DK-2880 Bagsværd (DK).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: GLP-1 DERIVATIVES (57) Abstract Derivatives of GLP-1 and analogues thereof having a lipophilic substituent have interesting pharmacological properties, in particular they have a more protracted profile of action than GLP-1(7-37).		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

GLP-1 DERIVATIVES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention relates to novel derivatives of human glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and fragments thereof and analogues of such fragments which have a protracted profile of action and to methods of making and using them.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Peptides are widely used in medical practice, and since they can be produced by recombinant DNA technology it can be expected that their importance will increase also in the years to come. When native peptides or analogues thereof are used in therapy it is
15 generally found that they have a high clearance. A high clearance of a therapeutic agent is inconvenient in cases where it is desired to maintain a high blood level thereof over a prolonged period of time since repeated administrations will then be necessary. Examples of peptides which have a high clearance are: ACTH, corticotropin-releasing factor, angiotensin, calcitonin, insulin, glucagon, glucagon-like peptide-1, glucagon-like peptide-2, insulin-like
20 growth factor-1, insulin-like growth factor-2, gastric inhibitory peptide, growth hormone-releasing factor, pituitary adenylate cyclase activating peptide, secretin, enterogastrin, somatostatin, somatotropin, somatomedin, parathyroid hormone, thrombopoietin, erythropoietin, hypothalamic releasing factors, prolactin, thyroid stimulating hormones, endorphins, enkephalins, vasopressin, oxytocin, opioids and analogues thereof, superoxide
25 dismutase, interferon, asparaginase, arginase, arginine deaminase, adenosine deaminase and ribonuclease. In some cases it is possible to influence the release profile of peptides by applying suitable pharmaceutical compositions, but this approach has various shortcomings and is not generally applicable.

- 30 The hormones regulating insulin secretion belong to the so-called enteroinsular axis, designating a group of hormones, released from the gastrointestinal mucosa in response to the presence and absorption of nutrients in the gut, which promote an early and potentiated release of insulin. The enhancing effect on insulin secretion, the so-called incretin effect, is probably essential for a normal glucose tolerance. Many of the
35 gastrointestinal hormones, including gastrin and secretin (cholecystokinin is not

- insulinotropic in man), are insulinotropic, but the only physiologically important ones, those that are responsible for the incretin effect, are the glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, GIP, and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1). Because of its insulinotropic effect, GIP, isolated in 1973 (1) immediately attracted considerable interest among diabetologists.
- 5 However, numerous investigations carried out during the following years clearly indicated that a defective secretion of GIP was not involved in the pathogenesis of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) or non insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) (2). Furthermore, as an insulinotropic hormone, GIP was found to be almost ineffective in NIDDM (2). The other incretin hormone, GLP-1 is the most potent insulinotropic substance
- 10 known (3). Unlike GIP, it is surprisingly effective in stimulating insulin secretion in NIDDM patients. In addition, and in contrast to the other insulinotropic hormones (perhaps with the exception of secretin) it also potently inhibits glucagon secretion. Because of these actions it has pronounced blood glucose lowering effects particularly in patients with NIDDM.
- 15 GLP-1, a product of the proglucagon (4), is one of the youngest members of the secretin-VIP family of peptides, but is already established as an important gut hormone with regulatory function in glucose metabolism and gastrointestinal secretion and metabolism (5). The glucagon gene is processed differently in the pancreas and in the intestine. In the pancreas (9), the processing leads to the formation and parallel secretion of 1) glucagon
- 20 itself, occupying positions 33-61 of proglucagon (PG); 2) an N-terminal peptide of 30 amino acids (PG (1-30)) often called glicentin-related pancreatic peptide, GRPP (10, 11); 3) a hexapeptide corresponding to PG (64-69); 4) and, finally, the so-called major proglucagon fragment (PG (72-158)), in which the two glucagon-like sequences are buried (9). Glucagon seems to be the only biologically active product. In contrast, in the intestinal
- 25 mucosa, it is glucagon that is buried in a larger molecule, while the two glucagon-like peptides are formed separately (8). The following products are formed and secreted in parallel: 1) glicentin, corresponding to PG (1-69), with the glucagon sequence occupying residues Nos. 33-61 (12); 2) GLP-1(7-36)amide (PG (78-107))amide (13), not as originally believed PG (72-107)amide or 108, which is inactive). Small amounts of C-terminally
- 30 glycine-extended but equally bioactive GLP-1(7-37), (PG (78-108)) are also formed (14); 3) intervening peptide-2 (PG (111-122)amide) (15); and 4) GLP-2 (PG (126-158)) (15, 16). A fraction of glicentin is cleaved further into GRPP (PG (1-30)) and oxyntomodulin (PG (33-69)) (17, 18). Of these peptides, GLP-1, has the most conspicuous biological activities.
- 35 Being secreted in parallel with glicentin/enteroglucagon, it follows that the many studies of enteroglucagon secretion (6, 7) to some extent also apply to GLP-1 secretion, but GLP-1 is metabolised more quickly with a plasma half-life in humans of 2 min (19). Carbohydrate

or fat-rich meals stimulate secretion (20), presumably as a result of direct interaction of yet unabsorbed nutrients with the microvilli of the open-type L-cells of the gut mucosa. Endocrine or neural mechanisms promoting GLP-1 secretion may exist but have not yet been demonstrated in humans.

5

The incretin function of GLP-1(29-31) has been clearly illustrated in experiments with the GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin 9-39, which dramatically reduces the incretin effect elicited by oral glucose in rats (21, 22). The hormone interacts directly with the β -cells via the GLP-1 receptor (23) which belongs to the glucagon/VIP/calcitonin family of G-protein-coupled 7-transmembrane spanning receptors. The importance of the GLP-1 receptor in regulating insulin secretion was illustrated in recent experiments in which a targeted disruption of the GLP-1 receptor gene was carried out in mice. Animals homozygous for the disruption had greatly deteriorated glucose tolerance and fasting hyperglycaemia, and even heterozygous animals were glucose intolerant (24). The signal transduction mechanism (25) primarily involves activation of adenylate cyclase, but elevations of intracellular Ca^{2+} are also essential (25, 26). The action of the hormone is best described as a potentiation of glucose stimulated insulin release (25), but the mechanism that couples glucose and GLP-1 stimulation is not known. It may involve a calcium-induced calcium release (26, 27). As already mentioned, the insulinotropic action of GLP-1 is preserved in diabetic β -cells. The relation of the latter to its ability to convey "glucose competence" to isolated insulin-secreting cells (26, 28), which respond poorly to glucose or GLP-1 alone, but fully to a combination of the two, is also not known. Equally importantly, however, the hormone also potently inhibits glucagon secretion (29). The mechanism is not known, but seems to be paracrine, via neighbouring insulin or somatostatin cells (25). Also the glucagonostatic action is glucose-dependent, so that the inhibitory effect decreases as blood glucose decreases. Because of this dual effect, if the plasma GLP-1 concentrations increase either by increased secretion or by exogenous infusion the molar ratio of insulin to glucagon in the blood that reaches the liver via the portal circulation is greatly increased, whereby hepatic glucose production decreases (30). As a result blood glucose concentrations decrease. Because of the glucose dependency of the insulinotropic and glucagonostatic actions, the glucose lowering effect is self-limiting, and the hormone, therefore, does not cause hypoglycaemia regardless of dose (31). The effects are preserved in patients with diabetes mellitus (32), in whom infusions of slightly supraphysiological doses of GLP-1 may completely normalise blood glucose values in spite of poor metabolic control and secondary failure to sulphonylurea (33). The importance of the glucagonostatic effect is illustrated by the finding that GLP-1 also lowers blood glucose in type-1 diabetic patients without residual β -cell secretory capacity (34).

In addition to its effects on the pancreatic islets, GLP-1 has powerful actions on the gastrointestinal tract. Infused in physiological amounts, GLP-1 potently inhibits pentagastrin-induced as well as meal-induced gastric acid secretion (35, 36). It also
5 inhibits gastric emptying rate and pancreatic enzyme secretion (36). Similar inhibitory effects on gastric and pancreatic secretion and motility may be elicited in humans upon perfusion of the ileum with carbohydrate- or lipid-containing solutions (37, 38). Concomitantly, GLP-1 secretion is greatly stimulated, and it has been speculated that GLP-1 may be at least partly responsible for this so-called "ileal-brake" effect (38). In fact,
10 recent studies suggest that, physiologically, the ileal-brake effects of GLP-1 may be more important than its effects on the pancreatic islets. Thus, in dose response studies GLP-1 influences gastric emptying rate at infusion rates at least as low as those required to influence islet secretion (39).

15 GLP-1 seems to have an effect on food intake. Intraventricular administration of GLP-1 profoundly inhibits food intake in rats (40, 42). This effect seems to be highly specific. Thus, N-terminally extended GLP-1 (PG 72-107)amide is inactive and appropriate doses of the GLP-1 antagonist, exendin 9-39, abolish the effects of GLP-1 (41). Acute, peripheral administration of GLP-1 does not inhibit food intake acutely in rats (41, 42). However, it
20 remains possible that GLP-1 secreted from the intestinal L-cells may also act as a satiety signal.

Not only the insulinotropic effects but also the effects of GLP-1 on the gastrointestinal tract are preserved in diabetic patients (43), and may help curtailing meal-induced glucose
25 excursions, but, more importantly, may also influence food intake. Administered intravenously, continuously for one week, GLP-1 at 4 ng/kg/min has been demonstrated to dramatically improve glycaemic control in NIDDM patients without significant side effects (44). The peptide is fully active after subcutaneous administration (45), but is rapidly degraded mainly due to degradation by dipeptidyl peptidase IV-like enzymes (46, 47).

30 The amino acid sequence of GLP-1 is given *i.a.* by Schmidt *et al.* (*Diabetologia* 28 704-707 (1985)). Although the interesting pharmacological properties of GLP-1(7-37) and analogues thereof have attracted much attention in recent years only little is known about the structure of these molecules. The secondary structure of GLP-1 in micelles has been
35 described by Thorton *et al.* (*Biochemistry* 33 3532-3539 (1994)), but in normal solution, GLP-1 is considered a very flexible molecule. Surprisingly, we found that derivatisation of this relatively small and very flexible molecule resulted in compounds

whose plasma profile were highly protracted and still had retained activity.

GLP-1 and analogues of GLP-1 and fragments thereof are potentially useful *i.a.* in the treatment of type 1 and type 2 diabetes. However, the high clearance limits the usefulness of these compounds, and thus there still is a need for improvements in this field. Accordingly, it is one object of the present invention to provide derivatives of GLP-1 and analogues thereof which have a protracted profile of action relative to GLP-1(7-37). It is a further object of the invention to provide derivatives of GLP-1 and analogues thereof which have a lower clearance than GLP-1(7-37). It is a further object of the invention to provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to the invention and to use a compound of the invention to provide such a composition. Also, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of treating insulin dependent and non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

15 References.

1. Pederson RA. Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide. In Walsh JH, Dockray GJ (eds) Gut peptides: Biochemistry and Physiology. Raven Press, New York 1994, pp. 217-259.
- 20 2. Krarup T. Immunoreactive gastric inhibitory polypeptide. Endocr Rev 1988;9:122-134.
3. Ørskov C. Glucagon-like peptide-1, a new hormone of the enteroinsular axis. Diabetologia 1992; 35:701-711.
- 25 4. Bell GI, Sanchez-Pescador R, Laybourn PJ, Najarian RC. Exon duplication and divergence in the human preproglucagon gene. Nature 1983; 304: 368-371.
5. Holst JJ. Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) - a newly discovered GI hormone. Gastroenterology 1994; 107: 1848-1855.
- 30 6. Holst JJ. Gut glucagon, enteroglucagon, gut GLI, glicentin - current status. Gastroenterology 1983;84:1602-1613.
7. Holst JJ, Ørskov C. Glucagon and other proglucagon-derived peptides. In Walsh JH, Dockray GJ, eds. Gut peptides: Biochemistry and Physiology. Raven Press, New York,
- 35

pp. 305-340, 1993.

8. Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Knuhtsen S, Baldissera FGA, Poulsen SS, Nielsen OV. Glucagon-like peptides GLP-1 and GLP-2, predicted products of the glucagon gene, are
5 secreted separately from the pig small intestine, but not pancreas. *Endocrinology* 1986;119:1467-1475.
9. Holst JJ, Bersani M, Johnsen AH, Kofod H, Hartmann B, Ørskov C. Proglucagon processing in porcine and human pancreas. *J Biol Chem*, 1994; 269: 18827-1883.
- 10
10. Moody AJ, Holst JJ, Thim L, Jensen SL. Relationship of glicentin to proglucagon and glucagon in the porcine pancreas. *Nature* 1981; 289: 514-516.
11. Thim L, Moody AJ. Purification and chemical characterisation of a glicentin-related
15 pancreatic peptide (proglucagon fragment) from porcine pancreas. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1982;703:134-141.
12. Thim L, Moody AJ. The primary structure of glicentin (proglucagon). *Regul Pept* 1981;2:139-151.
- 20
13. Ørskov C, Bersani M, Johnsen AH, Højrup P, Holst JJ. Complete sequences of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) from human and pig small intestine. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1989;264:12826-12829.
- 25
14. Ørskov C, Rabenhøj L, Kofod H, Wettergren A, Holst JJ. Production and secretion of amidated and glycine-extended glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) in man. *Diabetes* 1991; 43: 535-539.
15. Buhl T, Thim L, Kofod H, Ørskov C, Harling H, & Holst JJ: Naturally occurring products
30 of proglucagon 111-160 in the porcine and human small intestine. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1988;263:8621-8624.
16. Ørskov C, Buhl T, Rabenhøj L, Kofod H, Holst JJ: Carboxypeptidase-B-like processing of the C-terminus of glucagon-like peptide-2 in pig and human small intestine. *FEBS*

letters, 1989;247:193-106.

17. Holst JJ. Evidence that enteroglucagon (II) is identical with the C-terminal sequence (residues 33-69) of glicentin. *Biochem J.* 1980;187:337-343.

5

18. Bataille D, Tatemoto K, Gespach C, Jörnvall H, Rosselin G, Mutt V. Isolation of glucagon-37 (bioactive enteroglucagon/oxyntomodulin) from porcine jejunum-ileum. Characterisation of the peptide. *FEBS Lett* 1982;146:79-86.

10 19. Ørskov C, Wettergren A, Holst JJ. The metabolic rate and the biological effects of GLP-1 7-36amide and GLP-1 7-37 in healthy volunteers are identical. *Diabetes* 1993;42:658-661.

15 20. Elliott RM, Morgan LM, Tredger JA, Deacon S, Wright J, Marks V. Glucagon-like peptide-1 (7-36)amide and glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide secretion in response to nutrient ingestion in man: acute post-prandial and 24-h secretion patterns. *J Endocrinol* 1993; 138: 159-166.

20 21. Kolligs F, Fehmann HC, Göke R, Göke B. Reduction of the incretin effect in rats by the glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor antagonist exendin (9-39)amide. *Diabetes* 1995; 44: 16-19.

22. Wang Z, Wang RM, Owji AA, Smith DM, Ghatei M, Bloom SR. Glucagon-like peptide-1 is a physiological incretin in rat. *J. Clin. Invest.* 1995; 95: 417-421.

25

23. Thorens B. Expression cloning of the pancreatic b cell receptor for the gluco-incretin hormone glucagon-like peptide 1. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 1992;89:8641-4645.

24. Scrocchi L, Auerbach AB, Joyner AL, Drucker DJ. Diabetes in mice with targeted disruption of the GLP-1 receptor gene. *Diabetes* 1996; 45: 21A.

30

25. Fehmann HC, Göke R, Göke B. Cell and molecular biology of the incretin hormones glucagon-like peptide-I (GLP-1) and glucose-dependent insulin releasing polypeptide (GIP). *Endocrine Reviews*, 1995; 16: 390-410.

26. Gromada J, Dissing S, Bokvist K, Renström E, Frøkjær-Jensen J, Wulff BS, Rorsman P. Glucagon-like peptide I increases cytoplasmic calcium in insulin-secreting bTC3-cells by enhancement of intracellular calcium mobilisation. *Diabetes* 1995; 44: 767-774.
- 5
27. Holz GG, Leech CA, Habener JF. Activation of a cAMP-regulated Ca^{2+} -signaling pathway in pancreatic β -cells by the insulinotropic hormone glucagon-like peptide-1. *J Biol Chem*, 1996; 270: 17749-17759.
- 10 28. Holz GG, Kühlreiber WM, Habener JF. Pancreatic beta-cells are rendered glucose competent by the insulinotropic hormone glucagon-like peptide-1(7-37). *Nature* 1993;361:362-365.
- 15 29. Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Nielsen OV: Effect of truncated glucagon-like peptide-1 (proglucagon 78-107 amide) on endocrine secretion from pig pancreas, antrum and stomach. *Endocrinology* 1988;123:2009-2013.
- 20 30. Hvidberg A, Toft Nielsen M, Hilsted J, Ørskov C, Holst JJ. Effect of glucagon-like peptide-1 (proglucagon 78-107amide) on hepatic glucose production in healthy man. *Metabolism* 1994;43:104-108.
- 25 31. Qualmann C, Nauck M, Holst JJ, Ørskov C, Creutzfeldt W. Insulinotropic actions of intravenous glucagon-like peptide-1 [7-36 amide] in the fasting state in healthy subjects. *Acta Diabetologica*, 1995; 32: 13-16.
32. Nauck MA, Heimesaat MM, Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Ebert R, Creutzfeldt W. Preserved incretin activity of GLP-1(7-36amide) but not of synthetic human GIP in patients with type 2-diabetes mellitus. *J Clin Invest* 1993;91:301-307.
- 30 33. Nauck MA, Kleine N, Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Willms B, Creutzfeldt W. Normalisation of fasting hyperglycaemia by exogenous GLP-1(7-36amide) in type 2-diabetic patients. *Diabetologia* 1993;36:741-744.
34. Creutzfeldt W, Kleine N, Willms B, Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Nauck MA. Glucagonostatic

actions and reduction of fasting hyperglycaemia by exogenous glucagon-like peptide-1(7-36amide) in type I diabetic patients. *Diabetes Care* 1996; 19: 580-586.

35. Schjoldager BTG, Mortensen PE, Christiansen J, Ørskov C, Holst JJ. GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide-1) and truncated GLP-1, fragments of human proglucagon, inhibit gastric acid secretion in man. *Dig. Dis. Sci.* 1989; 35:703-708.
36. Wettergren A, Schjoldager B, Mortensen PE, Myhre J, Christiansen J, Holst JJ. Truncated GLP-1 (proglucagon 72-107amide) inhibits gastric and pancreatic functions in man. *Dig Dis Sci* 1993;38:665-673.
37. Layer P, Holst JJ, Grandt D, Goebell H: Ileal release of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1): association with inhibition of gastric acid in humans. *Dig Dis Sci* 1995; 40: 1074-1082.
38. Layer P, Holst JJ. GLP-1: A humoral mediator of the ileal brake in humans? *Digestion* 1993; 54: 385-386.
39. Nauck M, Ettl R, Niedereichholz U, Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Schmiegell W. Inhibition of gastric emptying by GLP-1(7-36 amide) or (7-37): effects on postprandial glycaemia and insulin secretion. *Abstract. Gut* 1995; 37 (suppl. 2): A124.
40. Schick RR, vom Walde T, Zimmermann JP, Schusdziarra V, Classen M. Glucagon-like peptide 1 - a novel brain peptide involved in feeding regulation. in Ditschuneit H, Gries FA, Hauner H, Schusdziarra V, Wechsler JG (eds.) *Obesity in Europe*. John Libbey & Company Ltd, 1994; pp. 363-367.
41. Tang-Christensen M, Larsen PJ, Göke R, Fink-Jensen A, Jessop DS, Møller M, Sheikh S. Brain GLP-1(7-36) amide receptors play a major role in regulation of food and water intake. *Am. J. Physiol.*, 1996, in press.
42. Turton MD, O'Shea D, Gunn I, Beak SA, Edwards CMB, Meeran K, et al. A role for glucagon-like peptide-1 in the regulation of feeding. *Nature* 1996; 379: 69-72.

43. Willms B, Werner J, Creutzfeldt W, Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Nauck M. Inhibition of gastric emptying by glucagon-like peptide-1 (7-36 amide) in patients with type-2-diabetes mellitus. *Diabetologia* 1994; 37, suppl.1: A118.
- 5 44. Larsen J, Jallad N, Damsbo P. One-week continuous infusion of GLP-1(7-37) improves glycaemic control in NIDDM. *Diabetes* 1996; 45, suppl. 2: 233A.
45. Ritzel R, Ørskov C, Holst JJ, Nauck MA. Pharmacokinetic, insulinotropic, and glucagonostatic properties of GLP-1 [7-36 amide] after subcutaneous injection in
10 healthy volunteers. Dose-response relationships. *Diabetologia* 1995; 38: 720-725.
46. Deacon CF, Johnsen AH, Holst JJ. Degradation of glucagon-like peptide-1 by human plasma in vitro yields an N-terminally truncated peptide that is a major endogenous metabolite in vivo. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1995; 80: 952-957.
- 15 47. Deacon CF, Nauck MA, Toft-Nielsen M, Pridal L, Willms B, Holst JJ. 1995. Both subcutaneous and intravenously administered glucagon-like peptide-1 are rapidly degraded from the amino terminus in type II diabetic patients and in healthy subjects. *Diabetes* 44: 1126-1131.

20

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Human GLP-1 is a 37 amino acid residue peptide originating from preproglucagon which is
25 synthesised *i.a.* in the L-cells in the distal ileum, in the pancreas and in the brain. Processing of preproglucagon to give GLP-1(7-36)amide, GLP-1(7-37) and GLP-2 occurs mainly in the L-cells. A simple system is used to describe fragments and analogues of this peptide. Thus, for example, Gly⁸-GLP-1(7-37) designates a fragment of GLP-1 formally derived from GLP-1 by deleting the amino acid residues Nos. 1 to 6 and substituting the naturally occurring amino
30 acid residue in position 8 (Ala) by Gly. Similarly, Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37) designates GLP-1(7-37) wherein the ε-amino group of the Lys residue in position 34 has been tetradecanoylated. Where reference in this text is made to C-terminally extended GLP-1 analogues, the amino acid residue in position 38 is Arg unless otherwise indicated, the optional amino acid residue in position 39 is also Arg unless otherwise indicated and the

optional amino acid residue in position 40 is Asp unless otherwise indicated. Also, if a C-terminally extended analogue extends to position 41, 42, 43, 44 or 45, the amino acid sequence of this extension is as in the corresponding sequence in human preproglucagon unless otherwise indicated.

5

In its broadest aspect, the present invention relates to derivatives of GLP-1 and analogues thereof. The derivatives according to the invention have interesting pharmacological properties, in particular they have a more protracted profile of action than the parent peptides.

10

In the present text, the designation "an analogue" is used to designate a peptide wherein one or more amino acid residues of the parent peptide have been substituted by another amino acid residue and/or wherein one or more amino acid residues of the parent peptide have been deleted and/or wherein one or more amino acid residues have been added to the parent peptide. Such addition can take place either at the N-terminal end or at the C-terminal end of the parent peptide or both.

15

The term "derivative" is used in the present text to designate a peptide in which one or more of the amino acid residues of the parent peptide have been chemically modified, e.g. by alkylation, acylation, ester formation or amide formation.

20

The term "a GLP-1 derivative" is used in the present text to designate a derivative of GLP-1 or an analogue thereof. In the present text, the parent peptide from which such a derivative is formally derived is in some places referred to as the "GLP-1 moiety" of the derivative.

25

In a preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 1, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein at least one amino acid residue of the parent peptide has a lipophilic substituent attached with the proviso that if only one lipophilic substituent is present and this substituent is attached to the N-terminal or to the C-terminal amino acid residue of the parent peptide then this substituent is an alkyl group or a group which has an ω -carboxylic acid group.

30

In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 2, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having only one lipophilic substituent.

In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 3, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having only one lipophilic substituent which substituent is an alkyl group or a group which has an ω -carboxylic acid group and is attached to the N-terminal amino acid
5 residue of the parent peptide.

In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 4, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having only one lipophilic substituent which substituent is an alkyl group or a group which has an ω -carboxylic acid group and is attached to the C-terminal amino acid
10 residue of the parent peptide.

In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 5, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having only one lipophilic substituent which substituent can be attached to any one amino acid residue which is not the N-terminal or C-terminal amino acid residue of
15 the parent peptide.

In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 6, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein two lipophilic substituents are present.

20 In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 7, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein two lipophilic substituents are present, one being attached to the N-terminal amino acid residue while the other is attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue.

25 In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 8, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein two lipophilic substituents are present, one being attached to the N-terminal amino acid residue while the other is attached to an amino acid residue which is not N-terminal or the C-terminal amino acid residue.

30 In another preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 9, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein two lipophilic substituents are present, one being attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue while the other is attached to an amino acid residue which is not the N-terminal or the C-terminal amino acid residue.

In further preferred embodiment, as described in Claim 10, the present invention relates to a derivative of GLP-1(7-C), wherein C is selected from the group comprising 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 which derivative has just one lipophilic substituent which is attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue of the parent peptide.

5

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein the lipophilic substituent comprises from 4 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferred from 8 to 25 carbon atoms.

10 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to an amino acid residue in such a way that a carboxyl group of the lipophilic substituent forms an amide bond with an amino group of the amino acid residue.

15 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to an amino acid residue in such a way that an amino group of the lipophilic substituent forms an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the amino acid residue.

20 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent - optionally *via* a spacer - is attached to the ϵ -amino group of

25 a Lys residue contained in the parent peptide.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer which is an unbranched alkane α,ω -dicarboxylic acid group having from 1 to 7 methylene groups,

30 preferably two methylene groups which spacer forms a bridge between an amino group of the parent peptide and an amino group of the lipophilic substituent.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer which

is an amino acid residue except Cys, or a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys. In the present text, the expression "a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys" is used to designate a dipeptide wherein the C-terminal amino acid residue is Lys, His or Trp, preferably Lys, and wherein the N-terminal amino acid residue is selected from the group comprising Ala, Arg, Asp, Asn, Gly, Glu, Gln, Ile, Leu, Val, Phe and Pro.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer which is an amino acid residue except Cys, or is a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys and wherein a carboxyl group of the parent peptide forms an amide bond with an amino group of a Lys residue or a dipeptide containing a Lys residue, and the other amino group of the Lys residue or a dipeptide containing a Lys residue forms an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the lipophilic substituent.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer which is an amino acid residue except Cys, or is a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys and wherein an amino group of the parent peptide forms an amide bond with a carboxylic group of the amino acid residue or dipeptide spacer, and an amino group of the amino acid residue or dipeptide spacer forms an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the lipophilic substituent.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer which is an amino acid residue except Cys, or is a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys and wherein a carboxyl group of the parent peptide forms an amide bond with an amino group of the amino acid residue spacer or dipeptide spacer, and the carboxyl group of the amino acid residue spacer or dipeptide spacer forms an amide bond with an amino group of the lipophilic substituent.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer which is an amino acid residue except Cys, or is a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys, and wherein a carboxyl group of the parent peptide forms an amide bond with an amino group of a spacer which is Asp or Glu, or a dipeptide spacer containing an Asp or Glu residue, and a carboxyl

group of the spacer forms an amide bond with an amino group of the lipophilic substituent.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which comprises a partially or completely hydrogenated
5 cyclopentanophenathrene skeleton.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a straight-chain or branched alkyl group.

10 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is the acyl group of a straight-chain or branched fatty acid.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is an acyl group selected from the group comprising
15 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}-$, wherein n is an integer from 4 to 38, preferably an integer from 4 to 24, more preferred selected from the group comprising $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{18}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{CO}-$ and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{22}\text{CO}-$.

20 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is an acyl group of a straight-chain or branched alkane α,ω -dicarboxylic acid.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having
25 a lipophilic substituent which is an acyl group selected from the group comprising $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{CO}-$, wherein m is an integer from 4 to 38, preferably an integer from 4 to 24, more preferred selected from the group comprising $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CO}-$, $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO}-$, $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_{18}\text{CO}-$, $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{CO}-$ and $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_{22}\text{CO}-$.

30 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_p((\text{CH}_2)_q\text{COOH})\text{CHNH}-\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}-$, wherein p and q are integers and $p+q$ is an integer of from 8 to 33, preferably from 12 to 28.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_r\text{CO-NHCH}(\text{COOH})(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO-}$, wherein r is an integer of from 10 to 24.

- 5 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_s\text{CO-NHCH}((\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH})\text{CO-}$, wherein s is an integer of from 8 to 24.

- In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having
10 a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $\text{COOH}(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{CO-}$ wherein t is an integer of from 8 to 24.

- In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $-\text{NHCH}(\text{COOH})(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH-}$
15 $\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_u\text{CH}_3$, wherein u is an integer of from 8 to 18.

- In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $-\text{NHCH}(\text{COOH})(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH-}$
20 $\text{COCH}((\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COOH})\text{NH-CO}(\text{CH}_2)_w\text{CH}_3$, wherein w is an integer of from 10 to 16.

- In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $-\text{NHCH}(\text{COOH})(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH-}$
 $\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{COOH})\text{NH-CO}(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{CH}_3$, wherein x is an integer of from 10 to 16.

- 25 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having a lipophilic substituent which is a group of the formula $-\text{NHCH}(\text{COOH})(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH-}$
 $\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{COOH})\text{NHCO}(\text{CH}_2)_y\text{CH}_3$, wherein y is zero or an integer of from 1 to 22.

- In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative having
30 a lipophilic substituent which can be negatively charged. Such a lipophilic substituent can for example be a substituent which has a carboxyl group.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative the parent peptide of which is selected from the group comprising GLP-1(1-45) or an analogue

thereof.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative derived from a GLP-1 fragment selected from the group comprising GLP-1(7-35), GLP-1(7-36), GLP-1(7-36)amide, GLP-1(7-37), GLP-1(7-38), GLP-1(7-39), GLP-1(7-40) and GLP-1(7-41) or an analogue thereof.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 analogue derived from a GLP-1 analogue selected from the group comprising GLP-1(1-35), GLP-1(1-36), GLP-1(1-36)amide, GLP-1(1-37), GLP-1(1-38), GLP-1(1-39), GLP-1(1-40) and GLP-1(1-41) or an analogue thereof.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein the designation analogue comprises derivatives wherein a total of up to fifteen, preferably up to ten amino acid residues have been exchanged with any α -amino acid residue.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein the designation analogue comprises derivatives wherein a total of up to fifteen, preferably up to ten amino acid residues have been exchanged with any α -amino acid residue which can be coded for by the genetic code.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein the designation analogue comprises derivatives wherein a total of up to six amino acid residues have been exchanged with another α -amino acid residue which can be coded for by the genetic code.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1(A-B) derivative wherein A is an integer from 1 to 7 and B is an integer from 38 to 45 or an analogue thereof comprising one lipophilic substituent attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue and, optionally, a second lipophilic substituent attached to one of the other amino acid residues.

In a further preferred embodiment, a parent peptide for a derivative according to the invention is selected from the group comprising Arg²⁸-GLP-1(7-37); Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37); Lys³⁶-

GLP-1(7-37); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(7-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40); Arg²⁶Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg³⁴Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg²⁶Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Arg³⁴Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,39}-GLP-1(7-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys^{38,40}-GLP-1(7-40); Gly⁸Arg²⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40); Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg³⁴Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Gly⁸Arg³⁴Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,39}-GLP-1(7-39) and Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys^{38,40}-GLP-1(7-40).

In a further preferred embodiment, a parent peptide for a derivative according to the invention is selected from the group comprising Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(7-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(7-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰GLP-1(7-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴¹GLP-1(7-41); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴²GLP-1(7-42); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴³GLP-1(7-43); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁴GLP-1(7-44); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁵GLP-1(7-45); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(1-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(1-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰GLP-1(1-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴¹GLP-1(1-41); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴²GLP-1(1-42); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴³GLP-1(1-43); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁴GLP-1(1-44); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁵GLP-1(1-45); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(2-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(2-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰GLP-1(2-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴¹GLP-1(2-41); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴²GLP-1(2-42); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴³GLP-1(2-43); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁴GLP-1(2-44); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁵GLP-1(2-45); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(3-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(3-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰GLP-1(3-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴¹GLP-1(3-41); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴²GLP-1(3-42); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴³GLP-1(3-43); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁴GLP-1(3-44); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁵GLP-1(3-45); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(4-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(4-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰GLP-1(4-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴¹GLP-1(4-41); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴²GLP-1(4-42); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴³GLP-1(4-43); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁴GLP-1(4-44); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁵GLP-1(4-45); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(5-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(5-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰GLP-1(5-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴¹GLP-1(5-41); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴²GLP-1(5-42); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴³GLP-1(5-43); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁴GLP-1(5-44); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁵GLP-1(5-45); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(6-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(6-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰GLP-1(6-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴¹GLP-1(6-41); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴²GLP-1(6-42); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴³GLP-1(6-43); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁴GLP-1(6-44); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁵GLP-1(6-45); Arg²⁶Lys³⁸GLP-1(1-38); Arg³⁴Lys³⁸GLP-1(1-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,38}GLP-1(1-38); Arg²⁶Lys³⁸GLP-1(7-38); Arg³⁴Lys³⁸GLP-1(7-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,38}GLP-1(7-38); Arg²⁶Lys³⁹GLP-1(1-39); Arg³⁴Lys³⁹GLP-1(1-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,39}GLP-1(1-39); Arg²⁶Lys³⁹GLP-1(7-39); Arg³⁴Lys³⁹GLP-1(7-39) and Arg^{26,34}Lys^{38,39}GLP-1(7-39).

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative

wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising Arg²⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37), Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Arg²⁶Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Arg³⁴Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Gly⁸Arg²⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Gly⁸Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37), Gly⁸Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37), Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37) and Gly⁸Arg³⁴Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37).

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising Arg²⁶Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38), Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38), Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,38}-GLP-1(7-38), Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38) and Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,38}-GLP-1(7-38).

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising Arg²⁶Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39), Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,39}-GLP-1(7-39), Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39) and Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,39}-GLP-1(7-39).

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising Arg³⁴Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40), Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,40}-GLP-1(7-40), Gly⁸Arg³⁴Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40) and Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,40}-GLP-1(7-40).

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a GLP-1 derivative which is selected from the group comprising:

- Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- 25 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- 30 Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
- Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
- Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
- Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
- Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);

- Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
- 5 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
- 10 Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
- 15 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36);
- 20 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-35);
- 25 Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-35);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-35);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-35);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-35);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-35);
- 30 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-35);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36)amide;

- Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
- 5 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37);
- 10 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
- 15 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
- 20 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-39);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
- 25 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-40);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
- 30 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);

- Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 5 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 10 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 15 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 20 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 25 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 30 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);

- Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
- 5 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
- 10 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
- 15 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
- 20 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
- 25 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
- 30 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);

- Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
5 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
10 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
15 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
20 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
25 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
30 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);

- Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
- 5 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
- 10 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
- 15 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
- 20 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
- 25 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
- 30 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);

- Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
5 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
10 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
15 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(7-deoxycholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
20 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
25 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
30 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-35);

- Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 5 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 10 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 15 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 20 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 25 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 30 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);

- Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
- 5 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
- 10 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
- 15 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
- 20 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(choloyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
- 25 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
- 30 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);

- Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 5 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 10 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-35);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 15 Gly⁸Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)amide;
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
 20 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-37);
 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 25 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-38);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-38);
 30 Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
 Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
 Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-39);
 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);

- Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-39);
Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁴(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40);
Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
Gly⁸Lys²⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-40);
5 Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40) and
Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-(lithocholoyl))-GLP-1(7-40).

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GLP-1 derivative and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or
10 carrier.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to the use of a GLP-1 derivative according to the invention for the preparation of a medicament which has a protracted profile of action relative to GLP-1(7-37).

15

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to the use of a GLP-1 derivative according to the invention for the preparation of a medicament with protracted effect for the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

20 In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to the use of a GLP-1 derivative according to the invention for the preparation of a medicament with protracted effect for the treatment of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to the use of a GLP-1
25 derivative according to the invention for the preparation of a medicament with protracted effect for the treatment of obesity.

In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of treating insulin dependent or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in a patient in need of such a
30 treatment, comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a GLP-1 derivative according to claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

To obtain a satisfactory protracted profile of action of the GLP-1 derivative, the lipophilic substituent attached to the GLP-1 moiety preferably comprises 4-40 carbon atoms, in particular 8-25 carbon atoms. The lipophilic substituent may be attached to an amino group
5 of the GLP-1 moiety by means of a carboxyl group of the lipophilic substituent which forms an amide bond with an amino group of the amino acid residue to which it is attached. Alternatively, the lipophilic substituent may be attached to said amino acid residue in such a way that an amino group of the lipophilic substituent forms an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the amino acid residue. As a further option, the lipophilic substituent may be linked
10 to the GLP-1 moiety via an ester bond. Formally, the ester can be formed either by reaction between a carboxyl group of the GLP-1 moiety and a hydroxyl group of the substituent-to-be or by reaction between a hydroxyl group of the GLP-1 moiety and a carboxyl group of the substituent-to-be. As a further alternative, the lipophilic substituent can be an alkyl group which is introduced into a primary amino group of the GLP-1 moiety.

15

In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the lipophilic substituent is attached to the GLP-1 moiety by means of a spacer in such a way that a carboxyl group of the spacer forms an amide bond with an amino group of the GLP-1 moiety. Examples of suitable spacers are succinic acid, Lys, Glu or Asp, or a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys. When the spacer is succinic
20 acid, one carboxyl group thereof may form an amide bond with an amino group of the amino acid residue, and the other carboxyl group thereof may form an amide bond with an amino group of the lipophilic substituent. When the spacer is Lys, Glu or Asp, the carboxyl group thereof may form an amide bond with an amino group of the amino acid residue, and the amino group thereof may form an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the lipophilic
25 substituent. When Lys is used as the spacer, a further spacer may in some instances be inserted between the ϵ -amino group of Lys and the lipophilic substituent. In one preferred embodiment, such a further spacer is succinic acid which forms an amide bond with the ϵ -amino group of Lys and with an amino group present in the lipophilic substituent. In another preferred embodiment such a further spacer is Glu or Asp which forms an amide bond with
30 the ϵ -amino group of Lys and another amide bond with a carboxyl group present in the lipophilic substituent, that is, the lipophilic substituent is a N^ε-acylated lysine residue.

In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the lipophilic substituent has a group which can be negatively charged. One preferred group which can be negatively

charged is a carboxylic acid group.

The parent peptide can be produced by a method which comprises culturing a host cell containing a DNA sequence encoding the polypeptide and capable of expressing the polypeptide in a suitable nutrient medium under conditions permitting the expression of the peptide, after which the resulting peptide is recovered from the culture.

The medium used to culture the cells may be any conventional medium suitable for growing the host cells, such as minimal or complex media containing appropriate supplements. Suitable media are available from commercial suppliers or may be prepared according to published recipes (e.g. in catalogues of the American Type Culture Collection). The peptide produced by the cells may then be recovered from the culture medium by conventional procedures including separating the host cells from the medium by centrifugation or filtration, precipitating the proteinaceous components of the supernatant or filtrate by means of a salt, e.g. ammonium sulphate, purification by a variety of chromatographic procedures, e.g. ion exchange chromatography, gel filtration chromatography, affinity chromatography, or the like, dependent on the type of peptide in question.

The DNA sequence encoding the parent peptide may suitably be of genomic or cDNA origin, for instance obtained by preparing a genomic or cDNA library and screening for DNA sequences coding for all or part of the peptide by hybridisation using synthetic oligonucleotide probes in accordance with standard techniques (see, for example, Sambrook, J, Fritsch, EF and Maniatis, T, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, 1989). The DNA sequence encoding the peptide may also be prepared synthetically by established standard methods, e.g. the phosphoamidite method described by Beaucage and Caruthers, *Tetrahedron Letters* 22 (1981), 1859 - 1869, or the method described by Matthes *et al.*, *EMBO Journal* 3 (1984), 801 - 805. The DNA sequence may also be prepared by polymerase chain reaction using specific primers, for instance as described in US 4,683,202 or Saiki *et al.*, *Science* 239 (1988), 487 - 491.

The DNA sequence may be inserted into any vector which may conveniently be subjected to recombinant DNA procedures, and the choice of vector will often depend on the host cell into which it is to be introduced. Thus, the vector may be an autonomously replicating vector, *i.e.*

a vector which exists as an extrachromosomal entity, the replication of which is independent of chromosomal replication, e.g. a plasmid. Alternatively, the vector may be one which, when introduced into a host cell, is integrated into the host cell genome and replicated together with the chromosome(s) into which it has been integrated.

5

The vector is preferably an expression vector in which the DNA sequence encoding the peptide is operably linked to additional segments required for transcription of the DNA, such as a promoter. The promoter may be any DNA sequence which shows transcriptional activity in the host cell of choice and may be derived from genes encoding proteins either
10 homologous or heterologous to the host cell. Examples of suitable promoters for directing the transcription of the DNA encoding the peptide of the invention in a variety of host cells are well known in the art, cf. for instance Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*.

The DNA sequence encoding the peptide may also, if necessary, be operably connected to a
15 suitable terminator, polyadenylation signals, transcriptional enhancer sequences, and translational enhancer sequences. The recombinant vector of the invention may further comprise a DNA sequence enabling the vector to replicate in the host cell in question.

The vector may also comprise a selectable marker, e.g. a gene the product of which
20 complements a defect in the host cell or one which confers resistance to a drug, e.g. ampicillin, kanamycin, tetracyclin, chloramphenicol, neomycin, hygromycin or methotrexate.

To direct a parent peptide of the present invention into the secretory pathway of the host cells, a secretory signal sequence (also known as a leader sequence, prepro sequence or
25 pre sequence) may be provided in the recombinant vector. The secretory signal sequence is joined to the DNA sequence encoding the peptide in the correct reading frame. Secretory signal sequences are commonly positioned 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the peptide. The secretory signal sequence may be that normally associated with the peptide or may be from a gene encoding another secreted protein.

30

The procedures used to ligate the DNA sequences coding for the present peptide, the promoter and optionally the terminator and/or secretory signal sequence, respectively, and to insert them into suitable vectors containing the information necessary for replication, are well known to persons skilled in the art (cf., for instance, Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*).

The host cell into which the DNA sequence or the recombinant vector is introduced may be any cell which is capable of producing the present peptide and includes bacteria, yeast, fungi and higher eukaryotic cells. Examples of suitable host cells well known and used in the art
5 are, without limitation, *E. coli*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or mammalian BHK or CHO cell lines.

Examples of compounds which can be useful as GLP-1 moieties according to the present invention are described in International Patent Application No. WO 87/06941 (The General
10 Hospital Corporation) which relates to a peptide fragment which comprises GLP-1(7-37) and functional derivatives thereof and to its use as an insulinotropic agent.

Further GLP-1 analogues are described in International Patent Application No. 90/11296 (The General Hospital Corporation) which relates to peptide fragments which comprise
15 GLP-1(7-36) and functional derivatives thereof and have an insulinotropic activity which exceeds the insulinotropic activity of GLP-1(1-36) or GLP-1(1-37) and to their use as insulinotropic agents.

International Patent Application No. 91/11457 (Buckley *et al.*) discloses analogues of the
20 active GLP-1 peptides 7-34, 7-35, 7-36, and 7-37 which can also be useful as GLP-1 moieties according to the present invention.

Pharmaceutical compositions

25

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a GLP-1 derivative according to the present invention may be administered parenterally to patients in need of such a treatment. Parenteral administration may be performed by subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection by means of a syringe, optionally a pen-like syringe. Alternatively, parenteral
30 administration can be performed by means of an infusion pump. A further option is a composition which may be a powder or a liquid for the administration of the GLP-1 derivative in the form of a nasal or pulmonal spray. As a still further option, the GLP-1 derivatives of the invention can also be administered transdermally, e.g. from a patch, optionally a iontophoretic patch, or transmucosally, e.g. buccally.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a GLP-1 derivative of the present invention may be prepared by conventional techniques, e.g. as described in Remington's *Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 1985 or in Remington: *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 19th edition, 1995.

5

Thus, the injectable compositions of the GLP-1 derivative of the invention can be prepared using the conventional techniques of the pharmaceutical industry which involves dissolving and mixing the ingredients as appropriate to give the desired end product.

- 10 According to one procedure, the GLP-1 derivative is dissolved in an amount of water which is somewhat less than the final volume of the composition to be prepared. An isotonic agent, a preservative and a buffer is added as required and the pH value of the solution is adjusted - if necessary - using an acid, e.g. hydrochloric acid, or a base, e.g. aqueous sodium hydroxide as needed. Finally, the volume of the solution is adjusted with water to give the desired
- 15 concentration of the ingredients.

Examples of isotonic agents are sodium chloride, mannitol and glycerol.

Examples of preservatives are phenol, m-cresol, methyl p-hydroxybenzoate and benzyl

20 alcohol.

Examples of suitable buffers are sodium acetate and sodium phosphate.

- Further to the above-mentioned components, solutions containing a GLP-1 derivative
- 25 according to the present invention may also contain a surfactant in order to improve the solubility and/or the stability of the GLP-1 derivative.

A composition for nasal administration of certain peptides may, for example, be prepared as described in European Patent No. 272097 (to Novo Nordisk A/S) or in WO 93/18785.

30

According to one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the GLP-1 derivative is provided in the form of a composition suitable for administration by injection. Such a composition can either be an injectable solution ready for use or it can be an amount of a solid composition, e.g. a lyophilised product, which has to be dissolved in a solvent before it

can be injected. The injectable solution preferably contains not less than about 2 mg/ml, preferably not less than about 5 mg/ml, more preferred not less than about 10 mg/ml of the GLP-1 derivative and, preferably, not more than about 100 mg/ml of the GLP-1 derivative.

- 5 The GLP-1 derivatives of this invention can be used in the treatment of various diseases. The particular GLP-1 derivative to be used and the optimal dose level for any patient will depend on the disease to be treated and on a variety of factors including the efficacy of the specific peptide derivative employed, the age, body weight, physical activity, and diet of the patient, on a possible combination with other drugs, and on the severity of the case. It is
10 recommended that the dosage of the GLP-1 derivative of this invention be determined for each individual patient by those skilled in the art.

In particular, it is envisaged that the GLP-1 derivative will be useful for the preparation of a medicament with a protracted profile of action for the treatment of non-insulin dependent
15 diabetes mellitus and/or for the treatment of obesity.

The present invention is further illustrated by the following examples which, however, are not to be construed as limiting the scope of protection. The features disclosed in the foregoing description and in the following examples may, both separately and in any combination
20 thereof, be material for realising the invention in diverse forms thereof.

EXAMPLES

- 25 The following acronyms for commercially available chemicals are used:

DMF :	N,N-Dimethylformamide.
NMP :	N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone.
EDPA :	N-Ethyl-N,N-diisopropylamine.
30 EGTA :	Ethylene glycol-bis(β -aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid.
GTP	Guanosine 5'-triphosphate.
TFA :	Trifluoroacetic acid.
THF :	Tetrahydrofuran

Myr-ONSu:	Tetradecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
Pal-ONSu:	Hexadecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
Ste-ONSu	Octadecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
HOOC-(CH ₂) ₆ -COONSu:	ω -Carboxyheptanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
5 HOOC-(CH ₂) ₁₀ -COONSu:	ω -Carboxyundecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
HOOC-(CH ₂) ₁₂ -COONSu:	ω -Carboxytridecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
HOOC-(CH ₂) ₁₄ -COONSu:	ω -Carboxypentadecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
HOOC-(CH ₂) ₁₆ -COONSu:	ω -Carboxyheptadecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.
HOOC-(CH ₂) ₁₈ -COONSu:	ω -Carboxynonadecanoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester.

10

Abbreviations:

PDMS: Plasma Desorption Mass Spectrometry

15 MALDI-MS: Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionisation Mass Spectrometry

HPLC: High Performance Liquid Chromatography

amu: atomic mass units

20 **Analytical****Plasma Desorption Mass Spectrometry**Sample preparation:

25 The sample is dissolved in 0.1 % TFA/EtOH (1:1) at a concentration of 1 $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$. The sample solution (5-10 μl) is placed on a nitrocellulose target (Bio-ion AB, Uppsala, Sweden) and allowed to adsorb to the target surface for 2 minutes. The target is subsequently rinsed with 2x25 μl 0.1 % TFA and spin-dried. Finally, the nitrocellulose target is placed in a target carousel and introduced into the mass spectrometer.

30

MS analysis:

PDMS analysis was carried out using a Bio-ion 20 time-of flight instrument (Bio-ion Nordic AB, Uppsala, Sweden). An acceleration voltage of 15 kV was applied and molecular ions

35 formed by bombardment of the nitrocellulose surface with ²⁵²Cf fission fragments were accelerated towards a stop detector. The resulting time-of-flight spectrum was calibrated

into a true mass spectrum using the H^+ and NO^+ ions at m/z 1 and 30, respectively. Mass spectra were generally accumulated for 1.0×10^6 fission events corresponding to 15-20 minutes. Resulting assigned masses all correspond to isotopically averaged molecular masses. The accuracy of mass assignment is generally better than 0.1 %.

5

MALDI-MS

MALDI-TOF MS analysis was carried out using a Voyager RP instrument (PerSeptive Biosystems Inc., Framingham, MA) equipped with delayed extraction and operated in linear mode. Alpha-cyano-4-hydroxy-cinnamic acid was used as matrix, and mass assignments were based on external calibration.

15 Example 1

Synthesis of Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37).

The title compound was synthesised from GLP-1(7-37). A mixture of GLP-1(7-37) (25 mg, 7.45 μ m), EDPA (26.7 mg, 208 μ m), NMP (520 μ l) and water (260 μ l) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of Myr-ONSu (2.5 mg, 7.67 μ m) in NMP (62.5 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature and then allowed to stand for 20 min. An additional amount of Myr-ONSu (2.5 mg, 7.67 μ m) in NMP (62.5 μ l) was added and the resulting mixture gently shaken for 5 min. After a total reaction time of 40 min. the reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (12.5 mg, 166 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (12.5 ml). The title compound was isolated from the reaction mixture by HPLC using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system, yield: 1.3 mg (corresponding to 4.9% of the theoretical yield). The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The isolated product was analysed by PDMS and the m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3567.9 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3566.9 ± 3 amu (theoretical value: 3565.9 amu). The position of acylation (Lys²⁶) was verified by enzymatic cleavage of the title compound with Staphylococcus aureus V8 protease and subsequent mass determination of the peptide fragments by PDMS.

In addition to the title compound two other GLP-1 derivatives were isolated from the reaction mixture by using the same chromatographic column and a more shallow gradient (35-38% acetonitrile in 60 minutes), see Examples 2 and 3.

5

Example 2

Synthesis of Lys³⁴(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37).

The title compound was isolated by HPLC from the reaction mixture described in Example

- 10 1. PDMS analysis yielded a protonated molecular ion at m/z 3567.7 \pm 3. The molecular weight is thus found to be 3566.7 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value: 3565.9 amu). The acylation site was determined on the basis of the fragmentation pattern.

Example 3

- 15 Synthesis of Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37).
-

The title compound was isolated by HPLC from the reaction mixture described in Example 1. PDMS analysis yielded a protonated molecular ion at m/z 3778.4 \pm 3. The molecular weight is thus found to be 3777.4 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value: 3776.1 amu).

20

Example 4

Synthesis of Lys²⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37).

- 25 The title compound was synthesised from Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37). A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37) (5 mg, 1.47 μ m), EDPA (5.3 mg, 41.1 μ m), NMP (105 μ l) and water (50 μ l) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of Myr-ONSu (0.71 mg, 2.2 μ m) in NMP (17.8 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature and then allowed to stand for 20 min. After a total reaction
- 30 time of 30 min. the reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (25 mg, 33.3 μ m) in 50% aqueous ethanol (2.5 ml). The reaction mixture was purified by HPLC as described in Example 1. PDMS analysis yielded a protonated molecular ion at m/z 3594.9 \pm 3. The molecular weight is thus found to be 3593.9 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value: 3593.9 amu).

Example 5

Synthesis of Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37).

- 5 The title compound was synthesised from Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37) which was purchased from QCB. A mixture of Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37) (1.3 mg, 0.39 μm), EDPA (1.3 mg, 10 μm), NMP (125 μl) and water (30 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of Myr-ONSu (0.14 mg, 0.44 μm) in NMP (3.6 ml), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 15 min. at room
- 10 temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (0.1 mg, 1.33 μm) in 50% aqueous ethanol (10 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by HPLC, and the title compound (60 μg, 4%) was isolated.

Example 6

- 15 Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶(N^ε-tetradecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.
-

- A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (5.0 mg, 1.477 μmol), EDPA (5.4 mg, 41.78 μmol), NMP (105 μl) and water (50 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. . To the resulting mixture was added a solution of Myr-ONSu (0.721 mg, 2.215 μmol) in
- 20 NMP (18 μl). The reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 45 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.5 mg, 33.3 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (250 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The
- 25 column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (1.49 mg, 28 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3595 ± 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3594 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3594 amu).

30 **Example 7**

Synthesis of Lys^{28,34}bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of GLP-1(7-37)-OH (70 mg, 20.85 μmol), EDPA (75.71 mg, 585.8 μmol), NMP (1.47 ml) and water (700 μL) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the

resulting mixture was added a solution of $\text{HOOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{18}-\text{COONSu}$ (27.44 mg, 62.42 μmol) in NMP (686 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 50 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (34.43 mg, 458.7 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (3.44 ml). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (8.6 mg, 10 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 4006 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 4005 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 4005 amu).

Example 8

Synthesis of $\text{Arg}^{26,34}\text{Lys}^{36}(\text{N}^{\epsilon}-(\omega\text{-carboxynonadecanoyl})\text{-GLP-1(7-36)-OH}$.

15 A mixture of $\text{Arg}^{26,34}\text{Lys}^{36}\text{-GLP-1(7-36)-OH}$ (5.06 mg, 1.52 μmol), EDPA (5.5 mg, 42.58 μmol), NMP (106 μl) and water (100 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of $\text{HOOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{18}-\text{COONSu}$ (1.33 mg, 3.04 μmol) in NMP (33.2 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 2.5 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.50 mg, 33.34 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (250 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.46 mg, 8 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3652 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3651 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3651 amu).

Example 9

30 Synthesis of $\text{Arg}^{26,34}\text{Lys}^{38}(\text{N}^{\epsilon}-(\omega\text{-carboxynonadecanoyl})\text{-GLP-1(7-38)-OH}$.

A mixture of $\text{Arg}^{26,34}\text{Lys}^{38}\text{-GLP-1(7-38)-OH}$ (5.556 mg, 1.57 μmol), EDPA (5.68 mg, 43.96 μmol), NMP (116.6 μl) and water (50 μl) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution $\text{HOOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_{18}-\text{COONSu}$ (1.38

mg, 3.14 μ mol) in NMP (34.5 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 2.5 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.5 mg, 33.3 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (250 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.7 mg, 12 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3866 \pm 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3865 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value 3865 amu).

Example 10

Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁶ (N^ε-(ω -carboxynonadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

15 A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (5.04 mg, 1.489 μ mol), EDPA (5.39 mg, 41.70 μ mol), NMP (105 μ l) and water (50 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₈-COONSu (1.31 mg, 2.97 μ mol) in NMP (32.8 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 30 min. at room temperature. The reaction was
20 quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.46 mg, 32.75 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (246 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (1.2 mg, 22 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The
25 m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3709 \pm 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3708 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value 3708 amu).

Example 11

Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁶ (N^ε-(ω -carboxyheptadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

30

A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (5.8 mg, 1.714 μ mol), EDPA (6.20 mg, 47.99 μ mol), NMP (121.8 μ l) and water (58 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₆-COONSu (2.11 mg, 5.142 μ mol) in NMP (52.8 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature.

and then allowed to stand for an additional 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.83 mg, 37.70 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (283 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.81 mg, 13 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3681 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3680 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3680 amu).

10 Example 12

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶ (N^ε-(ω -carboxyheptadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (3.51 mg, 1.036 μmol), EDPA (3.75 mg, 29.03 μmol), NMP (73.8 μl) and water (35 μl) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₆-COONSu (1.27 mg, 3.10 μmol) in NMP (31.8 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 2 h and 10 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (1.71 mg, 22.79 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (171 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.8 mg, 21 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3682 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3681 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3681amu).

Example 13

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸ (N^ε-(ω -carboxyheptadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (5.168 mg, 1.459 μmol), EDPA (5.28 mg, 40.85 μmol), NMP (108.6 μl) and water (51.8 μl) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₆-COONSu (1.80 mg, 4.37 μmol) in NMP (45 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 2 h and 15 min. at room

temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.41 mg, 32.09 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (241 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.8 mg, 14 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3838 \pm 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3837 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value 3837 amu).

10 Example 14

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶ (N^ε-(ω -carboxyheptadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-36)-OH (24.44 mg, 7.34 μ mol), EDPA (26.56 mg, 205.52 μ mol), NMP (513 μ l) and water (244.4 μ l) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₆-COONSu (9.06 mg, 22.02 μ mol) in NMP (1.21 ml), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 30 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (12.12 mg, 161.48 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (1.21 ml). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (7.5 mg, 28 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3625 \pm 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3624 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value 3624 amu).

Example 15

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶ (N^ε-(ω -carboxyundecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (4.2 mg, 1.24 μ mol), EDPA (4.49 mg, 34.72 μ mol), NMP (88.2 μ l) and water (42 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₀-COONSu (1.21 mg, 3.72 μ mol) in NMP (30.25 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 40 min. at room

temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.04 mg, 27.28 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (204 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.8 mg, 18 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3598 \pm 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3597 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value 3597 amu).

10 Example 16

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(ω -carboxyundecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (5.168 mg, 1.46 μ mol), EDPA (5.28 mg, 40.88 μ mol), NMP (108.6 μ l) and water (51.7 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₀-COONSu (1.43 mg, 4.38 μ mol) in NMP (35.8 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 50 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.41 mg, 32.12 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (241 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.85 mg, 16 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3753 \pm 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3752 \pm 3 amu (theoretical value 3752 amu).

Example 17

Synthesis of Lys^{26,34}bis(N^ε-(ω -carboxyundecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of GLP-1(7-37)-OH (10.0 mg, 2.98 μ mol), EDPA (10.8 mg, 83.43 μ mol), NMP (210 μ l) and water (100 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₀-COONSu (2.92 mg, 8.94 μ mol) in NMP (73 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 50 min. at room temperature. The reaction was

quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (4.92 mg, 65.56 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (492 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (1.0 mg, 9 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3781 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3780 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3780amu).

Example 18

10 Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶ (N^ε-(ω-carboxyundecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-36)-OH (15.04 mg, 4.52 μ mol), EDPA (16.35 mg, 126.56 μ mol), NMP (315.8 μ l) and water (150.4 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₀-COONSu (4.44 mg, 13.56 μ mol) in NMP (111 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 40 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (7.5 mg, 99.44 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (750 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (3.45 mg, 22 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3540 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3539 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3539 amu).

Example 19

25 Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁶ (N^ε-(ω-carboxyundecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (5.87 mg, 1.73 μ mol), EDPA (6.27 mg, 48.57 μ mol), NMP (123.3 μ l) and water (58.7 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₀-COONSu (1.70 mg, 5.20 μ mol) in NMP (42.5 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 40 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.86 mg, 286 μ mol) in 50% aqueous

ethanol (286 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (1.27 mg, 20 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS.

- 5 The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3597 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3596 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3596 amu).

Example 20

Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁸(N^ε-(ω-carboxyheptanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

10

A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (4.472 mg, 1.32 μ mol), EDPA (4.78 mg, 36.96 μ mol), NMP (94 μ l) and water (44.8 μ l) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₆-COONSu (1.07 mg, 3.96 μ mol) in NMP (26.8 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and

15 then allowed to stand for an additional 1 h and 50 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.18 mg, 29.04 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (218 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes.

- 20 The title compound (0.5 mg, 11 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3540 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3539 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3539 amu).

Example 21

- 25 Synthesis of Arg^{28,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(ω-carboxyheptanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.
-

- A mixture of Arg^{28,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (5.168 mg, 1.459 μ mol), EDPA (5.28 mg, 40.85 μ mol), NMP (108.6 μ l) and water (51.6 μ l) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₆-COONSu (1.18
- 30 mg, 4.37 μ mol) in NMP (29.5 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 1 h and 50 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.40 mg, 32.09 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (240 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard

acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.5 mg, 9 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3697 ± 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3695 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3695
5 amu).

Example 22

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶ (N^ε-(ω-carboxyheptanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

- 10 A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (5.00 mg, 1.47 μmol), EDPA (5.32 mg, 41.16 μmol), NMP (105 μl) and water (50 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₆-COONSu (1.19 mg, 4.41 μmol) in NMP (29.8 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 2 h at room temperature. The
15 reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.42 mg, 32.34 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (242 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.78 mg, 15 %) was isolated, and the product
20 was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3542 ± 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3541 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3541 amu).

25 Example 23

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶ (N^ε-(ω-carboxyheptanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)-OH.

- A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-36)-OH (5.00 mg, 1.50 μmol), EDPA (5.44 mg, 42.08 μmol), NMP (210 μl) and water (50 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature.
30 To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₆-COONSu (1.22 mg, 4.5 μmol) in NMP (30.5 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.47 mg, 33.0 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (247 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a

cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.71 mg, 14 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3484 ± 3. The resulting
5 molecular weight is thus 3483 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3483 amu).

Example 24

Synthesis of Lys^{26,34}bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxyheptanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

- 10 A mixture of GLP-1(7-37)-OH (10 mg, 2.5 μmol), EDPA (10.8 mg, 83.56 μmol), NMP (210 μl) and water (100 μl) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₆-COONSu (2.42 mg, 8.92 μmol) in NMP (60.5 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 2 h and 35 min. at room temperature. The reaction was
15 quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (4.92 mg, 65.54 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (492 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (2.16 mg, 24 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS.
20 The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3669 ± 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3668 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3668 amu).

Example 25

Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁶ (N^ε-(ω-carboxypentadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

- 25 A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (4.472 mg, 1.321 μmol), EDPA (4.78 mg, 36.99 μmol), NMP (93.9 μl) and water (44.7 μl) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₄-COONSu (1.519 mg, 3.963 μmol) in NMP (38 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room
30 temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 1 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.18 mg, 29.06 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (218 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was

0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.58 mg, 12 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3654 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3653 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3653 amu).

5

Example 26

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶ (N^ε-(ω-carboxyheptanoyl))-GLP-1(7-36)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-36)-OH (5.00 mg, 1.50 μmol), EDPA (5.44 mg, 42.08 μmol), NMP (210 μl) and water (50 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₆-COONSu (1.72 mg, 4.5 μmol) in NMP (43 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 1 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.48 mg, 33 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (248 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.58 mg, 11 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3596 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3595 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3595 amu).

Example 27

Synthesis of lithocholic acid 2,5-dioxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl ester.

To a mixture of lithocholic acid (5.44 g, 14.34 mmol), N-hydroxysuccinimide (1.78 g, 15.0 mmol), anhydrous THF (120 ml) and anhydrous acetonitrile (30 ml), kept at to 10 °C, was added a solution of N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (3.44 g, 16.67 mmol) in anhydrous THF. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 16 h, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (450 ml), washed with a 10% aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution (2x150 ml) and water (2x150 ml), and dried (MgSO₄). Filtered and the filtrate concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crystalline residue. The residue was recrystallised from a mixture of dichloromethane (30 ml) and n-heptane (30 ml) to give the title compound (3.46 g, 51%) as a crystalline solid.

Example 28

Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁸(N^ε-lithocholyl)-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (4.472 mg, 1.32 μmol), EDPA (4.78 mg, 36.96 μmol),
5 NMP (94 μl) and water (44.8 μl) was gently shaken for 10 min. at room temperature. To
the resulting mixture was added a solution of lithocholic acid 2,5-dioxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl ester
(1.87 mg, 3.96 μmol) in NMP (46.8 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min.
at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 1 h at room temperature.
The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.18 mg, 29.04 μmol)
10 in 50% aqueous ethanol (218 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column
chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard
acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was
0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (1.25 mg, 25 %) was isolated, and the product
was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be
15 3744 +- 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3743 +- 3 amu (theoretical value 3743
amu).

Example 29

Synthesis of N^α-tetradecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t.

20 To a suspension of H-Glu(OH)-OBu^t (2.5 g, 12.3 mmol), DMF (283 ml) and EDPA (1.58 g,
12.3 mmol) was added drop by drop a solution of Myr-ONSu (4.0 g, 12.3 mmol) in DMF
(59 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature and then
concentrated *in vacuo* to a total volume of 20 ml. The residue was partitioned between 5%
25 aqueous citric acid (250 ml) and ethyl acetate (150 ml), and the phases were separated.
The organic phase was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in DMF (40 ml).
The resulting solution was added drop by drop to a 10% aqueous solution of citric acid
(300 ml) kept at 0 °C. The precipitated compound was collected and washed with iced
water and dried in a vacuum drying oven. The dried compound was dissolved in DMF (23
30 ml) and HONSu (1.5 g, 13 mmol) was added. To the resulting mixture was added a
solution of N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (2.44 g, 11.9 mmol) in dichloromethane (47 ml).
The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature, and the precipitated
compound was filtered off. The precipitate was recrystallised from n-heptane/2-propanol to
give the title compound (3.03 g, 50%).

Example 30

Synthesis of Glu^{22,23,30}Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-tetradecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

- 5 A mixture of Glu^{22,23,30}Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (1.0 mg, 0.272 μmol), EDPA (0.98 mg, 7.62 μmol), NMP (70 μl) and water (70 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-tetradecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in Example 29, (0.41 mg, 0.816 μmol) in NMP (10.4 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then
- 10 allowed to stand for an additional 45 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (0.448 mg, 5.98 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (45 μl). A 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium acetate (0.9 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture was immobilised on a Varian 500 mg C8 Mega Bond Elut[®] cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (10 ml), and finally
- 15 liberated from the cartridge by elution with TFA (10 ml). The eluate was concentrated in vacuo, and the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.35 mg, 32 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS.
- 20 The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 4012 ± 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 4011 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 4011 amu).

Example 31

Synthesis of Glu^{23,26}Arg³⁴Lys³⁸(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-tetradecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

- 25 A mixture of Glu^{23,26}Arg³⁴Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (6.07 mg, 1.727 μmol), EDPA (6.25 mg, 48.36 μmol), NMP (425 μl) and water (425 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-tetradecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in example 29, (2.65 mg, 5.18 μmol) in NMP
- 30 (66.3 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 45 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (2.85 mg, 38.0 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (285 μl). A 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium acetate (5.4 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture was immobilised on a Varian 500 mg C8 Mega Bond Elut[®] cartridge,

the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (10 ml), and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution with TFA (10 ml). The eluate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.78 mg, 12 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The *m/z* value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3854 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3853 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3853 amu).

10 Example 32

Synthesis of Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(ω-carboxytridecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of GLP-1(7-37)-OH (30 mg, 8.9 μmol), EDPA (32.3 mg, 250 μmol), NMP (2.1 ml) and water (2.1 ml) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₂-COONSu (12.7 mg, 35.8 μmol) in NMP (318 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 1 h and 40 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (3.4 mg, 44.7 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (335 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (10 mg, 29 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The *m/z* value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3840 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3839 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3839 amu).

25 Example 33

Synthesis of Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-tetradecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH. (NNC 90-1167).

A mixture of GLP-1(7-37)-OH (300 mg, 79.8 μmol), EDPA (288.9 mg, 2.24 mmol), NMP (21 ml) and water (21 ml) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-tetradecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in Example 29, (163 mg, 319.3 μmol) in NMP (4.08 ml), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 1 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a

solution of glycine (131.8 mg, 1.76 mmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (13.2 ml). A 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium-acetate (250 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture was divided into four equal portions. Each portion was eluted onto a Varian 500 mg C8 Mega Bond Elut® cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 0.1% aqueous TFA (3.5 ml),
5 and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution with 70% aqueous acetonitrile (4 ml). The combined eluates were diluted with 0.1% aqueous TFA (300 ml). The precipitated compound was collected by centrifugation, washed with 0.1% aqueous TFA (50 ml), and finally isolated by centrifugation. To the precipitate was added TFA (60 ml), and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h and 30 min. at room temperature. Excess
10 TFA was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue was poured into water (50 ml). The precipitated compound was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (27.3 mg, 8 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z
15 value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 4036 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 4035 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 4035 amu).

Example 34

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(ω-carboxypentadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

20

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (30 mg, 8.9 μmol), EDPA (32.3 mg, 250 μmol), NMP (2.1 ml) and water (2.1 ml) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution HOOC-(CH₂)₁₄-COONSu (13.7 mg, 35.8 μmol) in NMP (343 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 1 h at room temperature. The
25 reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (3.4 mg, 44.7 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (335 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (4.8 mg, 14 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS.
30 The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3894 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3893 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3893 amu).

Example 35**Synthesis of N^α-hexadecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t.**

To a suspension of H-Glu(OH)-OBu^t (4.2 g, 20.6 mmol), DMF (500 ml) and EDPA (2.65 g, 20.6 mmol) was added drop by drop a solution of Pal-ONSu (7.3 g, 20.6 mmol) in DMF (100 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 64 h at room temperature and then concentrated *in vacuo* to a total volume of 20 ml. The residue was partitioned between 10% aqueous citric acid (300 ml) and ethyl acetate (250 ml), and the phases were separated. The organic phase was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in DMF (50 ml). The resulting solution was added drop by drop to a 10% aqueous solution of citric acid (500 ml) kept at 0 °C. The precipitated compound was collected and washed with iced water and dried in a vacuum drying oven. The dried compound was dissolved in DMF (45 ml) and HONSu (2.15 g, 18.7 mmol) was added. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (3.5 g, 17 mmol) in dichloromethane (67 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature, and the precipitated compound was filtered off. The precipitate was recrystallised from n-heptane/2-propanol to give the title compound (6.6 g, 72%).

Example 36**Synthesis of Lys^{26,34}-bis(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-hexadecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.**

A mixture of GLP-1(7-37)-OH (10 mg, 2.9 μmol), EDPA (10.8 mg, 83.4 μmol), NMP (0.7 ml) and water (0.7 ml) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-hexadecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in Example 33, (163 mg, 319.3 μmol) in NMP (4.08 ml), the reaction mixture was gently shaken 1 h and 20 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (4.9 mg, 65.6 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (492 μl). A 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium-acetate (9 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture eluted onto a Varian 1g C8 Mega Bond Elut[®] cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (10 ml), and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution with TFA (10 ml). The eluate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile

gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (2.4 mg, 20 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 4092 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 4091 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 4091 amu).

5

Example 37

Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁶(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-hexadecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (3.7 mg, 1.1 μmol), EDPA (4.0 mg, 30.8 μmol),
10 acetonitrile (260 μl) and water (260 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-hexadecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in Example 35, (1.8 mg, 3.3 μmol) in acetonitrile (44.2 μl), and the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 1 h and 20 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (1.8 mg, 24.2 μmol) in 50% aqueous
15 ethanol (181 μl). A 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium-acetate (12 ml) and NMP (300 μl) were added, and the resulting mixture eluted onto a Varian 1g C8 Mega Bond Elut[®] cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (10 ml), and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution with TFA (6 ml). The eluate was allowed to stand for 2 h at room temperature and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was
20 purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.23 mg, 6 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3752 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3751 ± 3 amu (theoretical
25 value 3751 amu).

Example 38

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-tetradecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

30 A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (14 mg, 4.0 μmol), EDPA (14.3 mg, 110.6 μmol), NMP (980 μl) and water (980 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-tetradecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in Example 29, (12.1 mg, 23.7 μmol) in NMP (303 μl), and the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was

quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (6.5 mg, 86.9 mmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (652 μ l). A 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium-acetate (50 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture eluted onto a Varian 1g C8 Mega Bond Elut[®] cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (15 ml), and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution with TFA (6 ml). The eluate was allowed to stand for 1 h and 45 min. at room temperature and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (3.9 mg, 26 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3881 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3880 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3880 amu).

Example 39

15 Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(ω -carboxypentadecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (14 mg, 4.0 μ mol), EDPA (14.3 mg, 111 μ mol), NMP (980 μ l) and water (980 μ l) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of HOOC-(CH₂)₁₄-COONSu (4.5 mg, 11.9 μ mol) in NMP (114 μ l), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 1 h and 45 min. at room temperature. An additional solution of HOOC-(CH₂)₁₄-COONSu (4.0 mg, 10.4 μ mol) in NMP (100 μ l) was added, and the resulting mixture was gently shaken for an additional 1 h and 30 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (1.5 mg, 19.8 μ mol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (148 μ l). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (3.9 mg, 26 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3809 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3808 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3808 amu).

Example 40

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-hexadecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (14 mg, 4.0 μmol), EDPA (14.3 mg, 110.6 μmol), NMP (980 μl) and water (980 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-hexadecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in Example 35, (6.4 mg, 11.9 μmol) in NMP (160 μl), and the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 1 h and 20 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (6.5 mg, 87 mmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (653 μl). A 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium-acetate (50 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture eluted onto a Varian 1g C8 Mega Bond Elut[®] cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (10 ml), and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution with TFA (6 ml). The eluate was allowed to stand for 1 h and 30 min. at room temperature and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (7.2 mg, 47 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by PDMS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3881 ± 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3880 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3880 amu).

Example 41

Synthesis of Arg^{18,23,26,30,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-hexadecanoyl)-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{18,23,26,30,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (1.0 mg, 0.27 μmol), EDPA (0.34 mg, 2.7 μmol) and DMSO (600 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of Pal-ONSu (0.28 mg, 0.8 μmol) in NMP (7 μl). The reaction mixture was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature, and then allowed to stand for an additional 6 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (1.6 mg, 21.7 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (163 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (0.17 mg, 16 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by MALDI-MS. The m/z value for

the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3961 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3960 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3960 amu).

Example 42

5 Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(ω-carboxytridecanoyl))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (14 mg, 4.0 μmol), EDPA (14.3 mg, 111 μmol), NMP (980 μl) and water (980 μl) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of HOOC-(CH₂)₁₂-COONSu (4.2 mg, 11.9 μmol) in
10 NMP (105 μl), the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 1 h and 50 min. at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (6.5 mg, 87 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (652 μl). The reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was
15 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (5.8 mg, 39 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by MALDI-MS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3780 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3779 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3781 amu).

20

Example 43

Synthesis of Arg³⁴Lys²⁶(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^α-tetradecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-37)-OH.

A mixture of Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37)-OH (15 mg, 4.4 μmol), EDPA (16 mg, 124 μmol), NMP (2
25 ml) and water (4.8 ml) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^α-tetradecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t, prepared as described in Example 29, (12.1 mg, 23.7 μmol) in NMP (303 μl), and the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (6.5 mg, 86.9 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (652 μl). A
30 0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium-acetate (50 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture eluted onto a Varian 1g C8 Mega Bond Elut® cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (15 ml), and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution with TFA (6 ml). The eluate was allowed to stand for 1 h and 45 min. at room temperature and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column

chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (3.9 mg, 26 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by MALDI-MS. The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3723 ± 3. The resulting molecular weight is thus 3722 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3723 amu).

Example 44

Synthesis of N^o-octadecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t.

10

To a suspension of H-Glu(OH)-OBu^t (2.82 g, 13.9 mmol), DMF (370 ml) and EDPA (1.79 g, 13.9 mmol) was added drop by drop a solution of Ste-ONSu (5.3 g, 13.9 mmol) in DMF (60 ml). Dichloromethane (35 ml) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between 10% aqueous citric acid (330 ml) and ethyl acetate (200 ml), and the phases were separated. The organic phase was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in DMF (60 ml). The resulting solution was added drop by drop to a 10% aqueous solution of citric acid (400 ml) kept at 0 °C. The precipitated compound was collected and washed with iced water and dried in a vacuum drying oven. The dried compound was dissolved in DMF (40 ml) and HONSu (1.63 g, 14.2 mmol) was added. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of DCC (2.66 g, 12.9 mmol) in dichloromethane (51 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 64 h at room temperature, and the precipitated compound was filtered off. The precipitate was recrystallised from n-heptane/2-propanol to give the title compound (4.96 g, 68 %).

25

Example 45

Synthesis of Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸(N^ε-(γ-glutamyl(N^o-octadecanoyl)))-GLP-1(7-38)-OH.

A mixture of Arg^{26,34}-GLP-1(7-38)-OH (28 mg, 7.9 μmol), EDPA (28.6 mg, 221.5 μmol), NMP (1.96 ml) and water (1.96 ml) was gently shaken for 5 min. at room temperature. To the resulting mixture was added a solution of N^o-octadecanoyl-Glu(ONSu)-OBu^t (17.93 g, 31.6 μmol), prepared as described in Example 44, in NMP (448 μl), and the reaction mixture was gently shaken for 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by the addition of a solution of glycine (13.1 mg, 174 μmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (1.3 ml). A

0.5 % aqueous solution of ammonium-acetate (120 ml) was added, and the resulting mixture was divided into two equal portions. Each portion was eluted onto a Varian 5 g C8 Mega Bond Elut® cartridge, the immobilised compound washed with 5% aqueous acetonitrile (25 ml), and finally liberated from the cartridge by elution TFA (25 ml). The combined eluates were allowed to stand for 1 h and 25 min. at room temperature and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using a cyanopropyl column (Zorbax 300SB-CN) and a standard acetonitrile/TFA system. The column was heated to 65°C and the acetonitrile gradient was 0-100% in 60 minutes. The title compound (3.6 mg, 11 %) was isolated, and the product was analysed by MALDI-MS.

10 The m/z value for the protonated molecular ion was found to be 3940 ± 3 . The resulting molecular weight is thus 3939 ± 3 amu (theoretical value 3937 amu).

BIOLOGICAL FINDINGS

15

Protraction of GLP-1 derivatives after s.c. administration

The protraction of a number GLP-1 derivatives of the invention was determined by monitoring the concentration thereof in plasma after sc administration to healthy pigs, using the method described below. For comparison also the concentration in plasma of

20 GLP-1(7-37) after sc. administration was followed. The results are given in Table 1. The protraction of other GLP-1 derivatives of the invention can be determined in the same way.

Pigs (50% Duroc, 25% Yorkshire, 25% Danish Landrace, app 40 kg) were fasted from the beginning of the experiment. To each pig 0.5 nmol of test compound per kg body weight

25 was administered in a 50 µM isotonic solution (5 mM phosphate, pH 7.4, 0.02% Tween®-20 (Merck), 45 mg/ml mannitol (pyrogen free, Novo Nordisk). Blood samples were drawn from a catheter in vena jugularis at the hours indicated in Table 1. 5 ml of the blood samples were poured into chilled glasses containing 175 µl of the following solution: 0.18 M EDTA, 1500 KIE/ml aprotinin (Novo Nordisk) and 3% bacitracin (Sigma), pH 7.4. Within

30 30 min, the samples were centrifuged for 10 min at 5-6000*g. Temperature was kept at 4°C. The supernatant was pipetted into different glasses and kept at minus 20°C until use.

The plasma concentrations of the peptides were determined by RIA using a monoclonal antibody specific for the N-terminal region of GLP-1(7-37). The cross reactivities were less

than 1% with GLP-1(1-37) and GLP-1(8-36)amide and < 0.1% with GLP-1(9-37), GLP-1(10-36)amide and GLP-1(11-36)amide. The entire procedure was carried out at 4°C.

The assay was carried out as follows: 100 µl plasma was mixed with 271 µl 96% ethanol, mixed using a vortex mixer and centrifuged at 2600*g for 30 min. The supernatant was decanted into Minisorp tubes and evaporated completely (Savant Speedvac AS290). The evaporation residue was reconstituted in the assay buffer consisting of 80 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, 0.1 % HSA (Orpha 20/21, Behring), 10 mM EDTA, 0.6 mM thiomersal (Sigma), pH 7.5. Samples were reconstituted in volumes suitable for their expected concentrations, and were allowed to reconstitute for 30 min. To 300 µl sample, 100 µl antibody solution in dilution buffer containing 40 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, 0.1 % HSA, 0.6 mM thiomersal, pH 7.5, was added. A non-specific sample was prepared by mixing 300 µl buffer with 100 µl dilution buffer. Individual standards were prepared from freeze dried stocks, dissolved in 300 µl assay buffer. All samples were pre-incubated in Minisorp tubes with antibody as described above for 72 h. 200 µl tracer in dilution buffer containing 6-7000 CPM was added, samples were mixed and incubated for 48 h. 1.5 ml of a suspension of 200 ml per litre of heparin-stabilised bovine plasma and 18 g per litre of activated carbon (Merck) in 40 mM NaH₂PO₄/Na₂HPO₄, 0.6 mM thiomersal, pH 7.5, was added to each tube. Before use, the suspension was mixed and allowed to stand for 2 h at 4°C. All samples were incubated for 1 h at 4°C and then centrifuged at 3400*g for 25 min. Immediately after the centrifugation, the supernatant was decanted and counted in a γ-counter. The concentration in the samples was calculated from individual standard curves. The following plasma concentrations were found, calculated as % of the maximum concentration for the individual compounds (n=2):

25

30

35

Table 1

Test compound ¹⁾	Hours after sc. administration								
	0.75	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
GLP-1(7-37)		100	9	1					
Example 25	73	92	100	98	82	24	16	16	16
Example 17	76	71	91	100	84	68	30		9
Example 43		39	71	93	100	91	59	50	17
Example 37		26	38	97	100	71	81	80	45
Example 11	24	47	59	71	100	94	100		94
Example 12	36	54	65	94	80	100	85		93
Example 32	55	53	90	83	88	70	98	100	100
Example 14	18	25	32	47	98	83	97		100
Example 13	15	22	38	59	97	85	100		76
Example 38	60	53	100	66	48	39	25	29	0
Example 39	38	100	70	47	33	33	18	27	14
Example 40	47	19	50	100	51	56	34	14	0
Example 34	19	32	44	84	59	66	83	84	100

¹⁾ The test compounds are the title compounds of the examples with the numbers given

5

As it appears from Table 1, the GLP-1 derivatives of the invention have a protracted profile of action relative to GLP-1(7-37) and are much more persistent in plasma than GLP-1(7-37). It also appears from Table 1 that the time at which the peak concentration in plasma is achieved varies within wide limits, depending on the particular GLP-1 derivative selected.

10

Stimulation of cAMP formation in a cell line expressing the cloned human GLP-1 receptor

In order to demonstrate efficacy of the GLP-1 derivatives, their ability to stimulate formation of cAMP in a cell line expressing the cloned human GLP-1 receptor was tested.

15 An EC₅₀ was calculated from the dose-response curve.

Baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells expressing the human pancreatic GLP-1 receptor were used (Knudsen and Pridal, 1996, Eur. J. Pharm. 318, 429-435). Plasma membranes were prepared (Adelhorst *et al*, 1994, J. Biol. Chem. 269, 6275) by homogenisation in buffer (10 mmol/l Tris-HCl and 30 mmol/l NaCl pH 7.4, containing, in addition, 1 mmol/l dithiothreitol, 5 mg/l leupeptin (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA), 5 mg/l pepstatin (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA), 100 mg/l bacitracin (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA), and 16 mg/l aprotinin (Novo Nordisk A/S,

20

Bagsvaerd, Denmark)). The homogenate was centrifuged on top of a layer of 41 w/v% sucrose. The white band between the two layers was diluted in buffer and centrifuged. Plasma membranes were stored at -80°C until used.

- 5 The assay was carried out in 96-well microtiter plates in a total volume of 140 µl. The buffer used was 50 mmol/l Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 with the addition of 1 mmol/l EGTA, 1.5 mmol/l MgSO₄, 1.7 mmol/l ATP, 20 mM GTP, 2 mmol/l 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine, 0.01 % Tween-20 and 0.1 % human serum albumin (Reinst, Behringwerke AG, Marburg, Germany). Compounds to be tested for agonist activity were dissolved and diluted in buffer, added to the membrane
- 10 preparation and the mixture was incubated for 2 h at 37°C. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 25 µl of 0.05 mol/l HCl. Samples were diluted 10 fold before analysis for cAMP by a scintillation proximity assay (RPA 538, Amersham, UK). The following results were found:

Test compound ¹⁾	EC ₅₀ , pM	Test compound ¹⁾	EC ₅₀ , pM
GLP-1(7-37)	61	Example 31	96
Example 45	120	Example 30	41
Example 43	24	Example 26	8.8
Example 40	55	Example 25	99
Example 39	5.1	Example 19	79
Example 38	54	Example 16	3.5
Example 37	60		

- 15 ¹⁾ The test compounds are the title compounds of the examples with the numbers given.

CLAIMS

1. A GLP-1 derivative wherein at least one amino acid residue of the parent peptide has a lipophilic substituent attached with the proviso that if only one lipophilic substituent is present and this substituent is attached to the N-terminal or to the C-terminal amino acid residue of the parent peptide then this substituent is an alkyl group or a group which has an ω -carboxylic acid group.
5
2. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 1, wherein only one lipophilic substituent is present.
10
3. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 2, wherein the lipophilic substituent is attached to the N-terminal amino acid residue.
4. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 2, wherein the lipophilic substituent is attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue.
15
5. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 2, wherein the lipophilic substituent is attached to an amino acid residue which is not the N-terminal or C-terminal amino acid residue.
- 20 6. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 1, wherein two lipophilic substituents are present.
7. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 6, wherein one of the lipophilic substituents is attached to the N-terminal amino acid residue while the other is attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue.
25
8. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 6, wherein one of the lipophilic substituents is attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue while the other is attached to an amino acid residue which is not the N-terminal or C-terminal amino acid residue.
- 30 9. A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 6, wherein both lipophilic substituents are attached to amino acid residues which are neither the N-terminal nor the C-terminal amino acid residue.
10. A derivative of GLP-1(7-C), wherein C is selected from the group comprising 38, 39, 40,

41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 which derivative has just one lipophilic substituent which is attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue.

11.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the lipophilic substituent comprises from 4 to 40 carbon atoms, more preferred from 8 to 25 carbon atoms.

12.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to an amino acid residue in such a way that a carboxyl group of the lipophilic substituent forms an amide bond with an amino group of the amino acid residue.

13.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-11, wherein a lipophilic substituent is attached to an amino acid residue in such a way that an amino group of the lipophilic substituent forms an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the amino acid residue.

14.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the lipophilic substituent is attached to the parent peptide by means of a spacer.

15.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 14, wherein the spacer is an unbranched alkane α,ω -dicarboxylic acid group having from 1 to 7 methylene groups, preferably two methylene groups, which form a bridge between an amino group of the parent peptide and an amino group of the lipophilic substituent.

16.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 14, wherein the spacer is an amino acid residue except Cys, or a dipeptide such as Gly-Lys.

17.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 16, wherein a carboxyl group of the parent peptide forms an amide bond with an amino group of Lys or a dipeptide containing a Lys residue, and the other amino group of the Lys spacer or a dipeptide spacer containing a Lys residue forms an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the lipophilic substituent.

18.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 16, wherein an amino group of the parent peptide forms an amide bond with a carboxylic group of the amino acid residue or dipeptide

spacer, and an amino group of the amino acid residue or dipeptide spacer forms an amide bond with a carboxyl group of the lipophilic substituent.

19.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 16, wherein a carboxyl group of the parent peptide
5 forms an amide bond with an amino group of the amino acid residue spacer or dipeptide spacer, and a carboxyl group of the amino acid residue spacer or dipeptide spacer forms an amide bond with an amino group of the lipophilic substituent.

20.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 16, wherein a carboxyl group of the parent peptide
10 forms an amide bond with an amino group of a spacer which is Asp or Glu, or a dipeptide spacer containing an Asp or Glu residue, and a carboxyl group of the spacer forms an amide bond with an amino group of the lipophilic substituent.

21.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the lipophilic
15 substituent comprises a partially or completely hydrogenated cyclopentanophenathrene skeleton.

22.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent
20 is an straight-chain or branched alkyl group.

23.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of the claims 1-20 wherein the lipophilic substituent
is the acyl group of a straight-chain or branched fatty acid.

24.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 23 wherein the acyl group is selected from the
25 group comprising $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}-$, wherein n is 4 to 38, preferably $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{18}\text{CO}-$, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{CO}-$ and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{22}\text{CO}-$.

25.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20 wherein the lipophilic
30 substituent is an acyl group of a straight-chain or branched alkane α,ω -dicarboxylic acid.

26.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 25 wherein the acyl group is selected from the
group comprising $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{CO}-$, wherein m is from 4 to 38, preferably from 4 to 24,
more preferred selected from the group comprising $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CO}-$, $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CO}-$,

HOOC(CH₂)₁₈CO-, HOOC(CH₂)₂₀CO- and HOOC(CH₂)₂₂CO-.

27.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent is a group of the formula CH₃(CH₂)_p((CH₂)_qCOOH)CHNH-CO(CH₂)₂CO-,
 5 wherein p and q are integers and p+q is an integer of from 8 to 33, preferably from 12 to 28.

28.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent is a group of the formula CH₃(CH₂)_rCO-NHCH(COOH)(CH₂)₂CO-, wherein r is
 10 an integer of from 10 to 24.

29.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent is a group of the formula CH₃(CH₂)_sCO-NHCH((CH₂)₂COOH)CO-, wherein s is
 15 an integer of from 8 to 24.

30.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent is a group of the formula -NHCH(COOH)(CH₂)₄NH-CO(CH₂)_uCH₃, wherein u is
 an integer of from 8 to 18.

20 31.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent is a group of the formula -NHCH(COOH)(CH₂)₄NH-COCH((CH₂)₂COOH)NH-CO(CH₂)_wCH₃, wherein w is an integer of from 10 to 16.

32.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent is a group of the formula -NHCH(COOH)(CH₂)₄NH-CO(CH₂)₂CH(COOH)NH-CO(CH₂)_xCH₃, wherein x is an integer of from 10 to 16.
 25

33.A GLP-1 derivative according to any one of the claims 1-20, wherein the lipophilic substituent is a group of the formula -NHCH(COOH)(CH₂)₄NH-CO(CH₂)₂CH(COOH)NH-CO(CH₂)_yCH₃, wherein y is zero or an integer of from 1 to 22.
 30

34.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of claims 1-33, wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising GLP-1(1-45) or an analogue or a fragment thereof.

- 35.A GLP-1(A-B) derivative according to any one of the claims 1-33 wherein A is an integer from 1 to 7 and B is an integer from 38 to 45 or an analogue thereof comprising one lipophilic substituent attached to the C-terminal amino acid residue and, optionally, a second lipophilic substituent attached to one of the other amino acid residues.
- 5
- 36.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 34, wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising GLP-1(7-35); GLP-1(7-36); GLP-1(7-36)amide; GLP-1(7-37); GLP-1(7-38); GLP-1(7-39); GLP-1(7-40) and GLP-1(7-41) and an analogue thereof.
- 10
- 37.A GLP-1 derivative according to claim 34, wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising GLP-1(1-35); GLP-1(1-36); GLP-1(1-36)amide; GLP-1(1-37); GLP-1(1-38); GLP-1(1-39); GLP-1(1-40); GLP-1(1-41) and an analogue thereof.
- 15
- 38.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of the preceding claims wherein the designation analogue comprises derivatives wherein a total of up to fifteen, preferably up to ten amino acid residues have been exchanged with any α -amino acid residue.
- 20
- 39.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of the preceding claims wherein the designation analogue comprises derivatives wherein a total of up to fifteen, preferably up to ten amino acid residues have been exchanged with any α -amino acid residue which can be coded for by the genetic code.
- 25
- 40.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of the preceding claims wherein the designation analogue comprises derivatives wherein a total of up to six amino acid residues have been exchanged with any α -amino acid residue which can be coded for by the genetic code.
- 30
- 41.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising Arg²⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37); Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸-GLP-1(7-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40); Arg²⁸Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg³⁴Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Arg²⁶Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Arg³⁴Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40); Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,39}-GLP-1(7-39); Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,40}-GLP-1(7-40); Gly⁸Arg²⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-

40); Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg³⁴Lys³⁶-GLP-1(7-37); Gly⁸Arg²⁶Lys³⁹-GLP-1(7-39); Gly⁸Arg³⁴Lys⁴⁰-GLP-1(7-40); Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys^{38,39}-GLP-1(7-39) and Gly⁸Arg^{26,34}Lys^{36,40}-GLP-1(7-40).

5 42.A GLP-1 derivative according to any of the claims 1-40, wherein the parent peptide is selected from the group comprising Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁸GLP-1(7-38); Arg^{26,34}Lys³⁹GLP-1(7-39);

	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁰ GLP-1(7-40);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴¹ GLP-1(7-41);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴² GLP-1(7-42);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴³ GLP-1(7-43);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁴ GLP-1(7-44);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁵ GLP-1(7-45);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(1-38);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(1-39);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁰ GLP-1(1-40);
10	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴¹ GLP-1(1-41);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴² GLP-1(1-42);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴³ GLP-1(1-43);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁴ GLP-1(1-44);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁵ GLP-1(1-45);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(2-38);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(2-39);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁰ GLP-1(2-40);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴¹ GLP-1(2-41);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴² GLP-1(2-42);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴³ GLP-1(2-43);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁴ GLP-1(2-44);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁵ GLP-1(2-45);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(3-38);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(3-39);
15	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁰ GLP-1(3-40);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴¹ GLP-1(3-41);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴² GLP-1(3-42);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴³ GLP-1(3-43);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁴ GLP-1(3-44);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁵ GLP-1(3-45);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(4-38);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(4-39);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁰ GLP-1(4-40);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴¹ GLP-1(4-41);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴² GLP-1(4-42);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴³ GLP-1(4-43);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁴ GLP-1(4-44);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁵ GLP-1(4-45);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(5-38);
20	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(5-39);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁰ GLP-1(5-40);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴¹ GLP-1(5-41);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴² GLP-1(5-42);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴³ GLP-1(5-43);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁴ GLP-1(5-44);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁵ GLP-1(5-45);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(6-38);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(6-39);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁰ GLP-1(6-40);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴¹ GLP-1(6-41);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴² GLP-1(6-42);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴³ GLP-1(6-43);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁴ GLP-1(6-44);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ⁴⁵ GLP-1(6-45);
25	Arg ²⁶ Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(1-38);	Arg ³⁴ Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(1-38);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ^{36,38} GLP-1(1-38);
	Arg ²⁶ Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(7-38);	Arg ³⁴ Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(7-38);	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ^{36,38} GLP-1(7-38);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ³⁸ GLP-1(7-38);	Arg ²⁶ Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(1-39);	Arg ³⁴ Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(1-39);
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ^{38,39} GLP-1(1-39);	Arg ²⁶ Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(7-39);	Arg ³⁴ Lys ³⁹ GLP-1(7-39) and
	Arg ^{26,34} Lys ^{38,39} GLP-1(7-39).		

30

43.A pharmaceutical composition comprising a GLP-1 derivative according to the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or carrier.

44.Use of a GLP-1 derivative according to the present invention for the preparation of a

medicament which has a protracted profile of action relative to GLP-1(7-37).

45. Use of a GLP-1 derivative according to the present invention for the preparation of a
medicament with a protracted profile of action for the treatment of non-insulin dependent
5 diabetes mellitus.

46. Use of a GLP-1 derivative according to the present invention for the preparation of a
medicament with a protracted profile of action for the treatment of insulin dependent
diabetes mellitus.

10

47. Use of a GLP-1 derivative according to the present invention for the preparation of a
medicament with a protracted profile of action for the treatment of obesity.

48. A method of treating insulin dependent or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in a
15 patient in need of such a treatment, comprising administering to the patient a
therapeutically effective amount of a GLP-1 derivative according to claim 1 together with a
pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 97/00340

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: C07K 14/605, A61K 38/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: C07K, A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

REG, CAPLUS, WPI, MEDLINE, EMBASE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5512549 A (VICTOR J. CHEN ET AL), 30 April 1996 (30.04.96), see table 1, line 65 --	1-47
X	WO 9111457 A1 (BUCKLEY, DOUGLAS, I.), 8 August 1991 (08.08.91), see claims --	1-2,5,43-45
A	WO 9531214 A1 (LONDON HEALTH ASSOCIATION), 23 November 1995 (23.11.95), see claims -- -----	1-47



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 December 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

11-12-1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

Swedish Patent Office

Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Carolina Gómez Lagerlöf

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 97/00340

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 48
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

See PCT Rule 39.1(iv): Methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 97/00340

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US	5512549	A	30/04/96	AU	3432295 A	02/05/96
				BR	9504452 A	20/05/97
				CA	2160753 A	19/04/96
				CN	1129224 A	21/08/96
				CZ	9502666 A	15/05/96
				EP	0708179 A	24/04/96
				FI	954941 A	19/04/96
				HU	73413 A	29/07/96
				HU	9503001 D	00/00/00
				IL	115583 D	00/00/00
				JP	8245696 A	24/09/96
				NO	954055 A	19/04/96
				PL	310961 A	29/04/96
WO	9111457	A1	08/08/91	CA	2073856 A	25/07/91
				EP	0512042 A	11/11/92
				US	5545618 A	13/08/96
WO	9531214	A1	23/11/95	AU	2404495 A	05/12/95
				CA	2190112 A	12/05/95
				EP	0762890 A	19/03/97
				GB	9409496 D	00/00/00